

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

DWONE C. HARRISON, #193 689

*

Plaintiff,

*

v.

*

2:07-CV-301-ID
(WO)

RICHARD ALLEN

*

Defendant.

*

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

This 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action is pending before the court on a complaint filed by Dwone Harrison [“Harrison”], a state inmate currently incarcerated at the Fountain Correctional Facility. In this complaint, Harrison challenges actions of state officials with respect to the denial of correctional incentive time under the Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act [“ACITA”]. *Ala. Code* § 14-9-40, *et seq.*¹ Specifically, Harrison complains that

¹The Alabama legislature enacted the ACITA in May of 1980, Act. No. 80-446, 1980 Ala. Acts 690, codified as § 14-9-40 through § 14-9-44, and, with such act, repealed all prior good time statutes. Thus, at the time of Harrison's offense (for attempted distribution [of a controlled substance], the ACITA governed incentive time deductions *potentially* available to convicted inmates. The pertinent portion of the ACITA states that “[e]ach prisoner who shall hereafter be convicted of any offense against the laws of the State of Alabama and is confined, in execution of the judgment or sentence upon any conviction, ... other than for life, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed the rules for a period of time to be specified by this article *may* be entitled to earn a deduction from the term of his sentence.... ***Provided, however, no person may receive the benefits of correctional incentive time if he or she has been convicted of a Class A felony or has been sentenced to life, or death, or who has received a sentence for more than 15 years in the state penitentiary....***” *Ala. Code* § 14-9-41(a) and (e), subsection (e) as amended by Acts 1991 of the Alabama legislature, No. 91-637 (emphasis added). Prior to the 1991 amendment to § 14-9-41(e), the ACITA granted *eligibility* for correctional incentive time to inmates not convicted of Class A felonies sentenced to less than 10 years.

the denial of correctional incentive time to him “in the way that [§ 14-9-41(e)] has [been] and [is] still being administered by selective implementation through [officials of] the department of corrections ...” deprives him of his federal constitutional right to due process. (Doc. No. 1 at pg. 5.) Additionally, Harrison argues that denial of “goodtime credits based solely on the length of his sentence” in accordance with the express provisions of § 14-9-41(e) violates his right to equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. (*Id.* at pg. 12.) Harrison also complains that granting eligibility for incentive time deductions to inmates with sentences of 15 years or less is violative of the Alabama Constitution because it is contradictory to the original purpose of the ACITA and the intent of the legislature in enacting the ACITA. (*Id.* at pg. 10.) Harrison bases the claims presented in the instant complaint on the premise that the original proposed legislation before the Alabama legislature “intended for all inmates to receive some reduction from their sentence [if they had] been convicted of a non violent crime[.]” *Id.* at 14.²

Harrison names Richard Allen, Commissioner of the Alabama Department of

It is clear from a review of the provisions of the ACITA that this Act does not now, nor has it ever, entitled any inmate governed by its provisions to incentive time deductions. Although § 14-9-41 does contain language delineating those inmates *eligible* to receive correctional incentive time, there is no language in the statute that places any substantive limitation on the exercise of discretion by officials charged with the responsibility of deciding which inmates will be granted such incentive time deductions. While the eligibility criteria are prerequisites to receiving correctional incentive time, no language used in the statute establishes a right to receive incentive time deductions if the criteria are met.

²The Alabama legislature rejected the initial, unamended version of the ACITA on which Harrison relies. Moreover, as previously noted, the original proposal of the ACITA merely provided that certain inmates would be *eligible* to receive correctional incentive time deductions.

Corrections, as the sole defendant in this cause of action. He seeks entry of a “declaratory judgment against the defendant[]” for his illegal amendment of § 14-9-41(e) “thereby conflicting with clear legislative intent of the aforementioned statute” and resulting in the denial of correctional incentive time to him in violation of his constitutional rights. (Doc. No. 1 at pg. 17.) Upon review of the complaint, the court concludes that dismissal of this case prior to service of process is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).³

I. DISCUSSION

Harrison is imprisoned on a ten year split sentence imposed upon him on September 29, 2006 for attempted distribution [of a controlled substance]. (Doc. No. 1 at pg. 17.) Attempted distribution of a controlled substance is a Class C felony. *Ala. Code* § 13A-12-203. Although Harrison continually asserts that he is denied eligibility for correctional incentive time based solely on the length of his sentence, these assertions are patently incorrect. Inmates sentenced under the Split Sentence Act are simply not eligible for good-time incentive credit during their minimum period of confinement:

No defendant serving a minimum period of confinement ordered under the provisions of subsection (a) shall be entitled to deductions from his sentence under the Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act, during the minimum period of confinement so ordered; provided, however, that this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit application of the Alabama Correctional Incentive

³ A prisoner who is allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this court will have his complaint screened in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). This screening procedure requires the court to dismiss a prisoner’s civil action prior to service of process if it determines that the complaint is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary damages from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(iii).

Time Act to any period of confinement which may be required after defendant has served such a minimum period.

Ala. Code § 15-18-8(g) (1975).

Harrison is not entitled to receive any good-time incentive credits for his initial period of mandatory confinement based on the clear language of the statute. This initial period of mandatory confinement is referred to as "day-for-day" time or "flat time" to reflect the lack of incentives available to prisoners. *See* Ala. Code § 14-9-41(c). The Split Sentence Act also explicitly states that an inmate is not prohibited from participating in the good-time incentive-credit program during any subsequent time served under a split sentence.⁴

Assuming, *arguendo*, that Harrison is in that class of prisoners eligible for the good-time incentive program, it is clear to this court that success on his challenges to the denial of correctional incentive time would necessarily impact the duration of his present incarceration. Consequently, the claims presented by Harrison are not cognizable in a section 1983 action at this time. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973); *Edwards v. Balisok*, 520 U.S. 641 (1997); *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994). “[A]ny claim by a prisoner attacking the validity or duration of his confinement must be brought under the habeas sections of Title 28 of the United States Code. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500, 93 S.Ct. 1827, 1841-1842, 36 L.Ed.2d 439 (1973).” *Calderon v. Ashmus*, 523 U.S. 740,

⁴ Although an inmate is not entitled to any retroactive application of good-time incentive credit for the period of his initial confinement or for the time he spent on probation, *see* Ala. Code § 15-18-8(g) and Ala. Code § 14-9-41(d), he is not prohibited from eligibility during the remainder of his sentence provided that the inmate's conviction and/or sentence does not specifically exclude him from participation in the incentive-credit program as delineated in Ala. Code § 14-9-41(e).

746-747 (1998). In *Heck*, the Court emphasized that “habeas corpus is the exclusive remedy for a state prisoner who challenges the fact or duration of his confinement and seeks . . . speedier release, even though such a claim may come within the literal terms of § 1983.” 512 U.S. at 481. In *Balisok*, the Court further determined that a prisoner’s request for either declaratory relief or monetary damages arising from an action impacting the duration of his confinement that necessarily implies the invalidity of the action taken against the prisoner “is not cognizable under § 1983” unless such action has previously been overturned. 520 U.S. at 648. Moreover, the Court determined that this is true not only when a prisoner challenges the judgment as a substantive matter but also when “the nature of the challenge to the procedures could be such as necessarily to imply the invalidity of the judgment.” *Id.* at 645. The Court “reemphasize[d] . . . that a claim either is cognizable under § 1983 and should immediately go forward, or is not cognizable and should be dismissed.” *Id.* at 649.

The pleadings filed by Harrison establish that the decision to deny him correctional incentive time has not been invalidated in an appropriate proceeding. Thus, the instant collateral attack on the failure of correctional officials to award correctional incentive time deductions to Harrison is prohibited by *Preiser* and its progeny, and such challenge is, therefore, due to be summarily dismissed pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) as Harrison has no cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 at this time.⁵

⁵Harrison is advised that if he seeks to challenge the denial of correctional incentive time based on the claims set forth in the instant complaint he may do so by filing a petition for habeas corpus relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Such petition should be filed in the district court within whose jurisdiction he is presently incarcerated. See *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484 (1973); *United States v. Plain*, 748 F.2d 620, 621 (11th Cir. 1984); *Blau v. United States*, 566 F.2d 526, 527 (5th

II. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that this case be DISMISSED without prejudice prior to service of process pursuant to the directives of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i-ii).⁶

Cir. 1978).

⁶In dismissing this case, the court makes no determination with respect to the merits of Harrison's claims for relief. Harrison is advised, however, that the provisions of the ACITA which deny eligibility for incentive time benefits to inmates who have received sentences of more than 15 years or who have been convicted of Class A felonies "is rationally related to the legitimate purpose of preventing the early release of serious offenders. Therefore, the statute does not violate the equal protection clause or the due process clause." *Thornton v. Hunt*, 852 F.2d 526, 527 (11th Cir. 1988). Although *Thornton* addressed § 14-9-41(e)'s restriction of eligibility for correctional incentive time to inmates with sentences of less than 10 years, it is clear that its holding unequivocally supports the determination that denial of correctional incentive time to inmates sentenced to more than 15 years, sentences more severe than those addressed in *Thornton*, is not unconstitutional as this action is likewise "rationally related to the legitimate purpose of preventing the early release of serious offenders." In making this determination the appellate court determined that the ACITA's classification of prisoners based on the length of their sentence "does not single out a suspect class or impinge on a fundamental right." *Id.*

The court further notes that Harrison's state constitutional claims alleging violations of the purpose of the ACITA and the intent of the Alabama legislature fail to warrant federal relief. The title to Act 80-44 Act reads as follows:

To establish the "Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act"; to provide for earned deductions from penitentiary and hard labor sentences and to establish certain criteria therefor; to create classifications for measurement of such deductions and eligibility therefor; to require minimum sentences prior to parole eligibility; to authorize the commissioner of the department of corrections to restore certain portions of such deductions lost; to authorize the commissioner to issue, promulgate and implement such rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this act; to specifically repeal Sections 14-9-1, 14-9-2, 14-9-4, 14-9-20, 14-9-21, 14-9-22, 14-9-23, 14-9-24 and 14-9-25 of the Code of Alabama 1975, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act; to make certain exemptions from the provisions of this act for those persons presently serving as inmates in the penitentiary or at hard labor and for those who are convicted for crimes committed prior to the effective date of this act, so as to provide that such prisoners shall earn deductions from sentences as presently provided by law; and to provide habitual offenders shall not be eligible for any deductions from sentences.

It is further

ORDERED that on or before June 25, 2007 the parties may file objections to the Recommendation. Any objections filed must specifically identify the findings in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation to which a party objects. Frivolous, conclusive or general objections will not be considered by the District Court. The parties are advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the court and, therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings and advisements in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation shall bar the party from a de novo determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from attacking on appeal factual findings in the Recommendation accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v.*

As indicated herein, the 1980 version of § 14-9-41(e), added by the legislature as an amendment to the original bill on which bill the legislature based the Act's title, provided that "no person may receive the benefits of correctional incentive time if he or she has been convicted of a Class A felony or has been sentenced to life, or death, or who has received a sentence for ten years or more in the state penitentiary or in the county jail at hard labor or in any municipal jail." Although not expressed in the title of the ACITA, this provision broadened the scope of the Act as it included habitual offenders, with the exception of those convicted of Class A felonies, in the pool of inmates eligible for correctional incentive time so long as the offender received a sentence of less than ten years. The 1991 amendment to § 14-9-41(e) merely increased the number of inmates eligible to receive incentive time deductions to those individuals not convicted of a Class A felony who had been sentenced to 15 years or less. Harrison asserts that this increase in the pool of eligible inmates changed the original purpose of the ACITA and contradicted the intent of the legislature in violation of Article IV of the Alabama Constitution because the 1991 "amendment allowed the habitual and repeated habitual felony offenders the benefits of receiving goodtime credits and a reduction from their sentence" in express violation of the title of the Act. (Doc. No. 1 at pg. 10.) These challenges provide no basis for relief in this court "because this conduct does not deprive [Harrison] of any rights secured by the laws or constitution of the United States." *Conlogue v. Shinbaum*, 949 F.2d 378, 381 (11th Cir. 1991), *rehearing denied*, 958 F.2d 1081 (11th Cir. 1992), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 841, 113 S.Ct. 123 (1992). Moreover, in addressing similar challenges to § 14-9-41(e), 1980 Ala. Acts 690, the Alabama Supreme Court determined that such challenges were "not meritorious." *Ex parte Hilsabeck*, 477 So.2d 472, 473 (Ala. 1985).

Wainwright, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981, *en banc*), adopting as binding precedent all of the decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to the close of business on September 30, 1981.

Done this 11th day of June, 2007.

/s/Charles S. Coody
CHARLES S. COODY
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE